CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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1. In January 1951 P'ENG Te-huai requested the North Korean army to recruit and train a women's corps in order to alleviate the man-power situation. A plan was worked out between the Koreans and the Chinese Communist army for a recruiting drive to mobilize 150,000 women, to be followed by a second drive for the same number of recruits.

2. Beginning 6 February, the women were to be trained at centers at Mukden, Changchun, and Antung for a period of two months. A number of Soviet advisers were to be attached to these centers. After the basic training, the women were to receive two weeks' field work as a unit and then be dispersed among various North Korean military groups.

3. Actually, only 100,000 women were recruited, out of which 60,000 were trained. The ages of the women were from 16 to 30. Only about 15 percent volunteered, while the rest were forcibly inducted. About 30 percent of all trainees were members of the Democratic Women's Alliance in North Korea; 15 percent were Democratic Women's Alliance members from South Korea; 25 percent were South Korean women forced to join; and the remainder were from miscellaneous organizations.

4. Women were trained for the following duties: ten percent for nursing, two percent for finance, three percent for propaganda, 25 percent for intelligence, three percent for supply, two percent for field artillery, 42 percent for infantry, six percent for guerrilla activity, two percent for administrative jobs, and five percent for other tasks.

5. The women who finished the training were to be assigned to individual North Korean army units by mid-May 1951.